

THE KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT

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OF THE COMMON PEOPLE

VOL. XXV, No. 29

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

SATURDAY, MAY 3 1919.

WHOLE NUMBER 1277

WILLIAM M. RITTER



William M. Ritter of West Virginia, former head of the hardwood lumber section of the war industries board, is a member of the industrial board of the department of commerce.

TELLS NEW FEATURES

Wilson Explains Revision of the Peace Covenant.

Most of Changes are Mere Changes of Phraseology, Not Changes of Substance.

Paris April 30.—President Wilson in his speech before the plenary session of the peace conference said:

"Mr. President: When the text of the covenant of the league of nations was last laid before you I had the honor of reading the covenant in extenso. I will not detain you today to read the covenant as it has now been changed, but will merely take the liberty of explaining to you some of the alterations that have been made."

"The report of the commission has been circulated. You yourself have in hand the text of the covenant, and will no doubt have noticed that most of the changes that have been made are mere changes of phraseology, not changes of substance, and that besides that most of the changes are intended to clarify the document, or rather, to make explicit what we all have assumed was implicit in the document as it was originally presented to you."

"But I shall take the liberty of calling your attention to the new features, such as they are. Some of them are considerable, the rest trivial."

"The first paragraph of article 1 is new. In view of the insertion of the covenant in the peace treaty, specific provision as to the signatories of the treaty who would become members of the league and also as to neutral states to be invited to accede to the covenant, were obviously necessary. The paragraph also provides for the method by which a neutral state may accede to the covenant."

"The third paragraph of article 1 is new, providing for the withdrawal of any member of the league on a notice given of two years."

"The second paragraph of article 4 is new, providing for a possible increase in the council, should other powers be added to the league of nations whose present accession is not anticipated."

"Article twenty-one is new."

"That was the only reference President Wilson made to the clause specifically exempting the Monroe doctrine or similar 'regional understanding' from the rulings of the league of nations covenant laid before the plenary session of the peace conference."

FIUME BEFORE PARLIAMENT

Deputies Given Ovation by Crowds in Rome—People Demand Annexation of Port.

Rome, April 30.—The momentous session of the Italian parliament which is to decide the nation's course on Fiume and territorial annexations generally on the Adriatic littoral, opened in the afternoon. Four hundred deputies had arrived in Rome before the hour for the session to begin and were given mighty ovations.

Demonstrations in Rome in support of the government's stand on the Adriatic question culminated in a great mass meeting, convoked by Prince Colonna, the mayor, on the Capitoline hill. The citizens at the meeting adopted unanimously a resolution asking the annexation of all territory given to Italy by the treaty of London and also Fiume. Great enthusiasm was aroused at a meeting here when it was announced that the national council of Fiume had handed over all the powers of the state and the municipality to a representative of the Italian government, to be exercised in the name of King Victor Emmanuel.

APPROVES RETURN OF ALL WIRE LINES

Wilson O. K.'s Burleson's Recommendation That U. S. Give Back Systems.

CABLES TO OWNERS MAY 1

Federal Control Will Be Relinquished as Soon as Necessary Legislation Has Been Enacted—Postmaster General Issues Statement.

Washington, April 30.—President Wilson has approved Postmaster General Burleson's recommendation that the telegraph and telephone systems be returned to their owners upon the enactment of legislation deemed necessary and that the American cable lines be restored to their owners forthwith. The president's approval was announced in a cablegram to the White House. Mr. Burleson stated that he hoped to effect the return of the cables by May 10.

Burleson Urges Wilson to Act. Postmaster General Burleson has recommended to President Wilson that all telephone and telegraph lines be returned to their private owners as soon as congress can enact legislation deemed necessary.

This action was announced shortly after the postmaster general had disclosed that he had recommended the immediate return of American cable lines and hoped to have the cables in the hands of their owners by May 10.

Legislation Is Needed.

This statement was issued by Mr. Burleson:

"The postmaster general will recommend that the telegraph and telephone lines be restored to their respective owners as soon as legislation can be secured from congress safeguarding the interests of the owners in every way that it is possible to safeguard them."

"The information of the postmaster general as to the condition of the wire companies convinces him that it is imperative that such legislative action must be had before the various telephone and telegraph lines are returned."

"This is not true as to the cable lines, which are in a condition to be returned at once."

"The postmaster general has recommended to the president that the government return the cable lines to their respective owners. This action is made possible by the fact that the congestion resulting from war conditions has largely passed."

"The enemy commercial blacklist has been abolished and the tremendous volume of government cable messages from and to the war trade board have ceased."

"The bar to commercial code messages has been removed, thus materially lessening the cable loads. The use of the cables in connection with the peace conference has been greatly diminished."

"The postmaster general hopes that the return of the cables may be effective not later than May 10."

Brought Forth Much Criticism.

Publication after the signing of the armistice of the presidential proclamation taking over the cable systems has been the subject of much controversy. Critics of the administration in congress attacked the action as an abuse of war powers, and various resolutions for investigations were pending when the last session ended. Republican charges that the purpose was to control newspaper reports of the peace conference were replied to by official administration assurance that there would be no censorship of American press reports from Paris.

Under the president's proclamation, all of the American-owned cables were taken over and consolidated in one system, under the wire board of the post office department, which already was operating the telephone and telegraph systems.

ASQUITH AMBASSADOR TO U. S.

London News Says Former Premier of England Will Succeed Earl Reading.

London, April 30.—Herbert H. Asquith, former premier, is likely to succeed the earl of Reading as ambassador to the United States, according to the Evening News.

Old Ships Are To Be Replaced.

Washington.—Three of the four battleships which helped to destroy the Spanish fleet off Santiago in 1898, the Indiana, Massachusetts and Iowa, are to be placed out of commission, the Navy Department announced, and their names reassigned to new super-dreadnoughts. For historical and other reasons, however, the fourth ship, the Oregon, which circled South America in order to be in the battle against Cervera's squadron, will retain her name, and will continue service with the Pacific Fleet.



MARTIAL LAW AT LINTON, IND.

Gov. Goodrich Sends Troops to Quell Rioters Who Stormed Phone Offices.

10,000 MINERS JOIN STRIKE

Refuse to Go to Work While Nonunion Operators Remain at Switchboards—Soldiers Jeered by the Crowds.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 30.—Martial law has been proclaimed in Linton, Greene county, Indiana, by Governor James P. Goodrich, as a result of a riot there, when 500 citizens, mostly miners, stormed the local telephone office and compelled strike-breaking girl telephone operators to leave their switchboard and flee for safety. The governor issued a proclamation declaring martial law in the mining town, following reports that further trouble was expected.

Martial Law in City.

The proclamation issued by Governor Goodrich sets out that there exists within the city limits of the city of Linton and the immediate environments thereof, a "state of riot and lawless insurrection" against the laws of the state of Indiana, and that the civil authorities of the city and county have been unable to cope with the situation.

The proclamation proclaims martial law throughout the city and adjacent territory and for a distance of five miles from the boundaries of the city.

Governor Orders Troops Out.

Word first reached Governor Goodrich of the trouble about nine o'clock at night when the sheriff of Greene county called the chief executive and informed him trouble was expected. The sheriff again called close to midnight and informed the governor the city and county officials were unable to cope with the situation and asked for state troops. Then the governor issued the call that sent the militia from Terre Haute, Bloomington and Sullivan to Linton.

Crowds Jeer Troops.

Information reaching the governor was to the effect that the arrival of armed troops in Linton at first was taken lightly and that the troops were sneered and jeered at. All the troops in the city are carrying belt cartridges, and with martial law declared order will be maintained at all costs. The state troops are under the command of Adj. Gen. Harry B. Swift.

10,000 Miners Join Strike.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 30.—Ten thousand union miners in the Eleventh district, United Mine Workers of America, refused to go to work because of the operation of telephone lines in Linton, Ind., by girl operators who are said not to be members of the telephone operators' union, according to word brought to the district mine workers headquarters in this city.

Threaten to Destroy Phones.

Information here is to the effect that if the strike breaker operators, who are said to have gone back to work again, are not removed telephone lines will be torn from the Linton homes.

The miners in the district were reported to be in an ugly mood over the situation and serious trouble is anticipated.

Stores Closed in Linton.

Linton, Ind., April 30.—All the stores here were closed because the clerks and employees refused to work until the trouble over strike-breaking telephone operators of the New Home Telephone company has been settled. The city is quiet under state troops, who are patrolling the streets.

REIGN OF TERROR PLANNED BY REDS

WARNING ISSUED TO ALL PUBLIC OFFICIALS AS AGENTS TURN TO CLEWS IN NEW YORK.

Mails Scanned For Infernal Machines—Assassination of Morgan and Holmes Planned—Rockefeller, Burleson and Palmer Included.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Gadsden, Ala.—Representative John L. Burnett, chairman of the Immigration Committee of the last house, narrowly escaped serious injury or possible death by an infernal machine received through the mails. The lid on the package stuck when Mr. Burnett attempted to open it, arousing his suspicions, and he turned the machine over to the police.

Washington.—Every official and employee in the postal service in the United States is on the lookout for suspicious packages which might contain infernal machines. A warning was flashed over the entire system following an official report to Postmaster General Burleson of the discovery of 16 bombs in the mails in the New York City postoffice. A preliminary investigation convinced the postoffice authorities that they had unearthed a country-wide plot of terrorists to assassinate highly placed persons as a demonstration on May 1.

Following are prominent men throughout the country to whom deadly bombs have been mailed from this city in the last few days: William M. Wood, Boston; Frederick J. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, New York; A. Mitchell Palmer, United States Attorney General, Washington; Anthony Caminetti, Bureau of Immigration, Washington; William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, Washington; Senator T. Larry Eyre, Chester, Pa.; William H. Lamar, Solicitor General, Washington; W. H. Finch, Department of Justice, New York; A. S. Burleson, Postmaster General, Washington; John F. Hyland, Mayor, New York City; Richard E. Enright, Police Commissioner, New York City; John D. Rockefeller, Tarrytown, N. Y.

William I. Shaffer, Attorney-General, Harrisburg, Penn.; Gov. William C. Sprout, Chester, Penn.; Oliver Wendell Holmes, United States Supreme Court Justice, Washington; J. P. Morgan, New York; Federal Judge K. M. Landis, Chicago, Ill.; Mayor Ole Hanson, Seattle, Wash.; former United States Senator Hardwick, Atlanta, Ga. From all the information available it was apparent the makers of the bombs hoped to exterminate everyone who has been involved prominently in the prosecution or deportation of members of the I. W. W.

Not only were officers of the Immigration Bureau marked for destruction, but also the authors of the bill which would have stopped immigration for a year. This measure would have made it difficult for Russian radicals to gain access to this country.

Agents of the Department of Justice said they believed the mailing of the bombs was timed to cause a reign of terror on May Day, observed throughout the world not only by peaceful labor organizations, but the most pronounced radicals. It was recalled that radicals in this country had threatened a demonstration on May 1 in behalf of Thomas J. Mooney, under sentence of life imprisonment in California for murder in connection with a bomb outrage.

Soldiers Welcomed Home.

Lancaster, O.—The second of a series of welcome-home dinners was tendered 300 returned soldiers by the Lancaster Chamber of Commerce at the Sherman Memorial Armory.

WILSON RECEIVES JAPAN'S ENVOYS

Question of Kiao Chau Discussed—Belgian Claims Before Council.

LABOR PLANKS MADE PUBLIC

Nine Clauses Proposed for Insertion in Treaty as Adopted by Peace Conference Announced by State Department.

Paris, April 30.—A proposal is on foot to hold the first meeting of the league of nations in Washington during the current year. Should the assembly meet first in Washington it is said President Wilson doubtless would be asked to become the first president of the league.

Paris, April 29.—Before the meeting of the council of three today, President Wilson received Baron Makino, head of the Japanese mission, and Viscount Chinda, his colleague. Their conference lasted nearly an hour. Presumably the question of Kiao Chau was under discussion.

The council at the beginning of its session received a committee from the Belgian cabinet and gave it a hearing regarding the question of indemnities. Will Sign Peace by May 15.

Dr. Schucking, member of the German peace delegation, declared today that peace will be signed by May 15. The German delegates will meet Premier Clemenceau on May 1. It is predicted here that they will sign almost immediately.

French labor has endorsed President Wilson's position in the Fiume controversy.

Labor Planks Made Public.

Washington, April 30.—The nine clauses proposed by the commission on international labor legislation for insertion in the peace treaty, as adopted by the peace conference in plenary session at Paris yesterday, were made public here by the state department. Among the principles incorporated are a standard eight-hour day, a weekly day of rest, the abolition of child labor, equality of pay for men and women, and workmen's "right of association for all lawful purposes."

Germans Reach Versailles.

Versailles, April 29.—A large number of Germans who are to attend the peace congress arrived here Monday night, being the second party to reach the scene of the presentation of the peace terms. Of these thirty were women. The main plenipotentiaries and the technical delegates who will complete the full delegation are expected to arrive today.

The Germans include the commission on limitation of armaments, composed of Drs. Becker and Schall and Maj. Bottcher, and that on commercial affairs. Sixteen of the latter commission are women.

With the party were the official courier, Dr. Bismarck; a barber, and Rudolph Brand, the press representative. There was also a number of telegraph and telephone operators.

The party left the train at the little station of Vaucressen, twelve and a half miles from Paris, from which place they drove to Versailles in automobiles.

Appeals Against Indiscretions.

The mayor of Versailles, Henri Simon, posted a proclamation appealing to the population to maintain a dignified and calm attitude, and has also appealed to the visitors to abstain from "inopportune manifestations and indiscretions."

While there will be but few witnesses to the signature of the treaty in the Hall of Mirrors, the mayor has asked that the public be admitted during the days following that event, so that they may see the arrangements of the historic apartment. All the buildings here will be decked with flags on the day that the treaty is signed.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the German foreign minister, is expected to arrive today with the rest of the enemy delegation.

U. S. WAR DEATHS 111,179

Official Report From Surgeon General Made Public by the War Department.

Washington, April 30.—An official report from the surgeon general, issued by the war department, gives the total number of deaths reported in the army during the war to date as 111,179. Of this total 56,639, or 51 per cent, were from disease, 43 per cent in battle or from wounds received in battle, and 6 per cent from other injuries. Of the deaths from disease about 12,000 have occurred since hostilities ceased.

HERR DAVID.



Herr David, minister of state of the present Ebert government, is among the six chief German delegates who will go to Versailles to sign the final peace pact.

YANKS TO LEAVE RUSSIA

U. S. Troops Being Withdrawn From Front Lines.

Americans Are Being Replaced by Russian Soldiers—To Leave Country When Harbor Opens.

Archangel, April 30.—The American troops are gradually being withdrawn from the front lines preparatory to their departure when the harbor opens. As far as possible they are being replaced by Russian troops, who are being schooled at the front by American and British officers and non-commissioned officers.

There are no Americans on the Pinega or Kadish-Sredmakrenga fronts and the process of relief is under way on the railroad.

The Divina and Vaga columns, however, still have some Americans. On the Divina the allied positions have been withdrawn from Tulgas in order to give better positions for the expected onslaught by enemy gunboats. Helsinki, April 30.—A national assembly has been formed at Olonetz, 110 miles northeast of Petrograd, where the Finns have driven out the bolsheviks. The town was captured, according to reports, by volunteer troops.

The newspapers report that Finnish volunteers on Saturday captured the town of Lotinanpolto, on the White sea.

MANY YANKS WIN D. S. C.

War Department Gives Names of Michigan Soldiers Decorated by Pershing for Heroism.

Washington, April 30.—The war department made public the names of 17 officers and enlisted men of the American expeditionary forces to whom General Pershing has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, for acts of extraordinary heroism. The list included the following:

Capt. Charles Follis, Detroit, Mich.; Lieut. H. Merritt Wilson, Calumet, Mich.

Sergts. William A. Munroe and James McDonald, Saginaw, Mich.

Corp. Harlow E. Emerson, Lansing, Mich.

Privates Lynn Blossom, Clark Lake, Liberty, Mich.; Leonard St. James, Bay City, Mich.; Hazen P. Wilson and Mike Kaminski, Detroit, Mich.; Dewey Phillips (deceased), Saginaw, Mich., and Frank B. Holmes, 612 East Forty-seventh street, Chicago.

SAMUEL GOMPERS IS BETTER

Head of A. F. of L., Who Was Injured in Auto Accident Passes Restful Night.

New York, April 30.—The physicians attending Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who was injured here when a street car collided with a taxicab in which he was riding, said he passed another restful night and that his condition is considered satisfactory.

Indicted in Bribery Case.

Los Angeles, April 30.—Police Sergeant William Brackett, mentioned frequently in connection with the bribery trial of Mayor F. T. Woodman of Los Angeles, now in progress here, was indicted by the county grand jury on a charge of "asking, receiving and agreeing to receive" a bribe for the protection of vice.